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often find it difficult to locate a proper place to dine at which the prices are within their means. We invite all girls who visit from the family table to stay.

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It is quiet, congenial, pleasant, and patronized by the better class of people. Many girls from the Government Departments are regular guests because the food and service is of the very best, and the moderate charges are well within their means.

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CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

SENATE.
The Senate debated the Clayton anti-trust bill all day. Senator Borah, Idaho, made an urgent appeal to replace in the bill sections 2 and 4 prohibiting certain trade practices.
Senator Shively, acting chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, stated that the subcommittee in charge of the proposed treaty with Nicaragua, would report it favorably to the full committee at its next meeting, probably next week.
The Senate recessed until 11 o'clock today.

HOUSE.
Debate was continued in the House on the Barnhart bill to amend the printing laws to prevent waste at the Government Printing Office. No vote was taken.
A meeting of the Rules Committee was called for today to consider the war risk insurance bill and also a rule for the Philippine independence bill. The Philippine bill was formally reported to the House by Representative Jones.
Justice Daniel T. Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, testified in his own behalf before the Wright impeachment investigating committee.
The House adjourned until noon today.

FEARING MINES, WOVE LIFE BELT AND KEPT ON TOP DECK

London, Aug. 26.—"Safety first" was the motto of a corpulent Frenchman who arrived today from Ostend by way of Folkestone, according to his fellow-passengers. They declared that when he got aboard the Frenchman doffed his coat, vest, and boots, and strapped on a life preserver. Throughout the voyage he sat on the top deck.
"Why the costume?" he was asked.
"Maybe we'll hit a mine, you know," answered the Frenchman.

SAVE YOUR HERALDS

Containing the Daily Report of the

WAR IN EUROPE

FROM THE

London Times and London Telegraph

Since the time of Napoleon the present strife has never been equaled—what the outcome will be no one knows. The full account told in the authoritative dispatches from these famous London newspapers appears exclusively in The Washington Herald and is valuable and unequalled for future reference. Don't miss an issue.

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GERMANS COVER 20 MILES DAILY

Averaged that Distance Since Reaching Brussels, Declares London Correspondent.

CHEER BRITISH ARRIVAL

Natives of Belgian Capital Rejoice as Troops Reach City—Provisions Are Provided.

London, Aug. 26.—The German columns have averaged twenty miles a day since they reached Brussels, according to a Daily Mail correspondent at Ostend. A graphic picture is presented of the tremendous fighting now in progress between the allies and the Germans.
"It is a supreme effort on the part of Germany to break into France," says the Mail correspondent. "An effort which, if stopped, must mean disaster to three quarters of a million German soldiers. There seem to be no soldiers left to guard the German lines of communication. All is being hazarded upon success or the failure of this blow. The German advance has been rapid and steady. Their columns have averaged twenty miles a day since they reached Brussels."

Enthusiastic Over British.

"It was a great moment when the British general staff, with their men, arrived," continues the correspondent. "The inhabitants went mad with enthusiasm. The British army has come to Belgium," exclaimed the townspeople gleefully, and nothing was too good for them. They had no difficulty in obtaining needed provisions. The populace was eager to provide for the visitors, who requested sugar, bread, butter, and coffee. All requisitions were paid for in gold.

The civil population was ordered to retire to the direction of France. The people regretfully shouldered their bags of belongings and passed silently down the road.

Aeroplane in Contest.

"The troops advanced to battle position at 3 o'clock in the morning. At 6 o'clock eight aeroplanes appeared, whereupon a flock of British aeroplanes rose like birds to drive them away."

Then the artillery began to talk and the air became thick with cannon powder. The great battle had begun. Forward went the infantry, rifle and maxim fire added to the boom of the big guns. Sunrise mingled with the glow of burning forests and the flash of gunfire.

This was Monday. The battle continued Tuesday and probably will continue for several days, either alone or merging with the battles on the left and right. The great battle which is now in full swing along the whole French, British, and Belgian line is really a series of linked battles forming what may well be the decisive engagement of western Europe."

ANTWERP AERO BOMBS VIOLATED HAGUE PACT

Belgian Minister Files Formal Protest Against Zeppelin Attack of Which Inhabitants Were Unwarned.

A formal protest against the action of the German Zeppelin airship in dropping explosive bombs into the city of Antwerp, was made to the State Department yesterday by Mr. E. Havrath, the Belgian Minister to the United States. The protest was submitted in accordance with the telegraphic instructions from the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, and charges that the dropping of the bombs from the airship constitute a violation of The Hague rules of war.

Article 25 of The Hague convention, upon which the Belgian protest is based, is as follows:

"The bombardment of an attacking force, before commencing a bombardment, except in the case of an assault, should do all he can to warn the authorities."

There is another provision of The Hague rules of war relating to the dropping of bombs and explosives from airships which is as follows:

"The contracting powers agree to prohibit for a period extending to the close of the Third Peace Conference the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons or by other new methods of a similar nature."

Germany declined to sign this declaration although Belgium did subscribe to its provisions. Consequently the mere dropping of the bombs from the Zeppelin does not constitute an infraction of The Hague rules as the declaration is not binding upon the German government.

Whether the German government failed to give notice of its intention to use its airships in the present campaign in Belgium is not known here.

The protest calls for no action by the United States and is intended to place on record with the neutral powers the alleged violation of the German army. Belgium is making similar protests to the other countries signatory to The Hague conventions which are not involved in the present conflict.

CARDINAL FARLEY REACHES ROME FOR PAPAL CONCLAVE

Rome, Aug. 26.—Cardinal Farley, of New York, has arrived from Switzerland to take part in the conclave which will elect a successor to Pope Pius X. Accompanied by Mr. Patrick J. Hayes and the Rev. Thomas D. Carroll, he went to St. Peter's Cathedral, where they paid last homage before the resting place of the dead pontiff.

CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR IS RENOMINATED BY BULL MOOSE

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 26.—That Gov. Hiram W. Johnson was renominated on the Progressive ticket in yesterday's primaries was indicated by returns received today. John F. Fredericks, Republican, and Edward White, Democrat, also were nominated for the governorship, according to early returns.

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Start an account here and secure the assistance of this big interest-paying bank.

Same Rate of Interest paid on both large and small accounts.
National Savings and Trust Company,
Corner 15th and N. Y. Ave.
FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

RELOCATIONS GERMAN REAR ALL ALONG LINE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

clared to have resulted in practical annihilation of the invaders.
Bringing locomotives from Aix La Chapelle to supply those removed by the French to Paris, the Germans are said to be transporting fresh troops to the front, and up to within a few miles of the French frontier.

On the north, German scouts have been seen at Fervieren, nine miles from Antwerp.

A German aeroplane is reported to have fallen inside the British lines at Quenoy, six miles from Lille, France. Two German officers who were navigating the machine were killed.

"Lord Kitchener needs all the men he can get," was the significant statement made by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons today. It was made in reply to interpellations as to the plans of the war secretary to add 60,000 men to the army.

"It is a mistake to think that only 100,000 men are needed," continues the premier, who, answering other questions, declared that British soldiers would not be compelled to go abroad. He added that no consideration had yet been given to the question of enlisting men between the ages of thirty and forty.

Offer to Capitulate.

Premier Asquith later announced that the British had offered to capitulate on certain terms. "We have demanded their unconditional surrender," he said. "Our troops occupy an important position."

A general assault upon the French and British allies was made all along the line yesterday by the vast German army in Southwestern Belgium.

This was announced officially by the press bureau of the English government yesterday. It was the first official news received today from the scene of conflict.

Attack Is Repulsed.

"The Germans attacked the French on the southern frontier in force. The attack was repulsed. The enemy retired all along the line."

The statement was given out shortly after 3 p. m. and bore the stamp of patches to the effect that the allies had taken the offensive. They evidently are following up an advantage gained when the German attack was repulsed.

In a signed editorial, J. L. Garvin, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, tonight says:

"The decisive result at Charleroi after two days' battle, with unprecedented forces and unprecedented losses, means that the Germans are laying themselves out for a long war in the certain knowledge that half efforts mean only more frightful cost of life and treasure."

Face Huge Struggle.

"It is the biggest fight in all our centuries. Do we fully realize the meaning of Lord Kitchener's momentous words in the House of Lords last night? He is one of the few men in the world who knows just where we are going."

"His statement meant neither more or less than this: 'We must have more than 1,000,000 men in full military training in the next few months. If more are required to win, we must have still more.'

"As for the present situation on the Franco-Belgian frontier, the withdrawal of troops from Alsace-Lorraine shows the intention to fight it out on the northern frontier. There could be no better sign."

"We must allow for the psychological factor. All powerful men tend to revert to their own fundamental ideas."

"Gen. Joffre, like all French officers of his generation, thought the best campaign could be made, not in Belgium, but on the French border."

"The position of the allies insures that the losses of the invaders at least for several days."

"Germany, which already has called out the last man, must break through this line somehow."

"Meantime Russia is marching, with much greater celerity than expected, straight through Russian Poland toward Posen, in Prussian Poland, only 150 miles from Berlin itself."

MORE AID FOR STRANDED.

Walton H. Marshall, manager of the Vanderbilt Hotel, in New York city, has gone to Europe with \$100,000 in gold, to aid stranded Americans. He plans to give needy ones sufficient money with which to get home, and to cash drafts for others, allowing them to repay him when they return to the United States and have money at their command.

Thriving Belgian Town Is German War Prize

Burges Is Capital of West Flanders and Gives Employment to 7,000 Workers in the Manufacture of Lace—Facts About Other Places in War News.

Bruges, one of the towns recently taken by the Germans, is the capital of West Flanders, Belgium, and is situated thirteen miles east of Ostend, and nine miles south of the North Sea. It has a population of about 60,000. The manufacture of lace gives employment to some 7,000 people, and horticulture is carried on extensively in the suburbs.

The National Geographic Society has prepared the following facts concerning other places that are figuring prominently in the news of the military operations in the European war:

Jemappes—A town in southern Belgium a few miles southeast of Mons. It has figured in the fighting in the present war, and is famous as the scene of the battle at which the French revolutionary army defeated the Austrian army in 1792. It is about ten miles north of Malplaquet, France, which has also had a considerable military history.

Rennes—In middle western Belgium, east of the Schelde River. It has extensive dye works, large bleaching grounds, and important textile establishments. Its population is about 22,000.

Mestres—A French frontier town on the Meuse River, eleven miles northwest of Sedan, was Napoleon III. surrendered to the Prussians. It is in a small peninsula made by a large bend in the Meuse River, which flows on both sides of the town. It was captured by the Prussians in 1870, and was dismantled in 1885-1886, making the place today an open city. The town dates from the ninth century, and was defended against the imperialists by the Chevalier Bayard. The anniversary of its deliverance is still celebrated September 27. In 1815 the Germans were kept at bay for six weeks, and in 1871 the town capitulated only after a long bombardment, during which the greater part of it was destroyed.

Anzin—A suburb of Valenciennes, France with a population of about 16,000. It is in the center of the important coal mine district of the Valenciennes basin, and has many industrial establishments, among them iron and copper foundries, steam engine shops, machine shops, glass works and breweries.

Tourcoing—A French town on the Belgian frontier, eight miles northeast of Lille, on the railroad to Ghent. It is practically one city with Roubaix, being united with it by tramway and a branch of the Roubais Canal. The two cities together constitute one of the chief textile centers of France. It has some eighty woolen textile factories of one kind and another, giving employment to some 12,000 wage-earners. It also has numerous cotton and silk textile establishments, and carpet factories. The French Republican army gained a decisive victory over the Austrians there in 1794. The French revolution reduced its population from 18,000 to 10,000.

Hirson—A town on the Belgian frontier of France, located thirty-five miles southeast of city of Valenciennes. It is an important strategic position, road crossing from Valenciennes to the Meuse River and from Namur to Paris. For its defense there are a permanent fort and two batteries near the railway junction. The town, which has a population of about 3,000, carries on the manufacture of glass bottles, tiles, iron and tin goods, yarn and beer.

Lublin—The third most important town of Russian Poland, 100 miles southeast of Warsaw. Its population is close to 60,000. The city was in existence in the tenth century, and ruins surrounding it show that the city formerly covered a much larger area than now. In 1811 Lublin was taken by the Russians. It was frequently destroyed by a Turkish race known then as the Tatars, and by the Cossacks in the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries, respectively. It is one of the chief centers of Russian Poland in the manufacture of thread-yarn, linen, hempen goods and woolen stuffs.

PRICES TO RISE ALL ALONG LINE

Milady to Pay More This Fall for Dress Goods and Toilet Articles.

SCARCITY THE REASON

European War Cuts Down Imports and the Supply Here Is Growing Short.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, Aug. 26.—Reports from more than forty lines of merchandise, compiled by experts for the dry goods economists, given accurate information for the consumer. The effect of the European war is shown in prices and stocks. Some of the reports are given here, condensed:

Gloves—Prices have advanced from 15 to 100 per cent. Long silk gloves will be sold in place of long kid gloves.

Vellings—Vellings are largely imported and advances averaging 20 per cent have been made.

Toilet goods—Prices of imported lines have been advanced 10 to 25 per cent. On a liberal estimate the stock of imported toilet goods in the United States will suffice only for ninety days' demand.

Brushes—Brushes will advance on account of higher prices for bristles, already up 50 per cent.

Lace curtains—Manufacturers are expecting an increased demand.

Clothing May Be Normal.

Men's clothing—An unusually heavy coat of men's overcoats was carried over. This will tend to keep prices near to normal.

Silks and velvets—The cutting off of imports will lessen the supply of fine silks and chiffons. Velvets will be very scarce.

Wool and worsted dressgoods—Domestic mills will doubtless be able to devise means of coping with the situation.

Cotton goods—There is a strong opinion among cotton goods mills that prices will advance.

Linens—Importers' stocks are not heavy, and there is a practical certainty of a short crop of flax on the Continent.

Cotton for Handkerchiefs.

Handkerchiefs—The shortage of linen will affect the supply of handkerchiefs, and many consumers will be obliged to substitute cotton.

Linoleums—Prices have already advanced.

Rugs and carpets—Shortage will arise through scarcity of dyes, and possibly of wool and jute.

Art needlework supplies—Stocks of Art needlework supplies—Stocks of mercerized cottons of French manufacture are extremely low, and prices have advanced 10 per cent.

DOCKING NOT FEARED BY HOUSE MEMBERS

Only Few More Than Half Answered First Roll Call Yesterday—Sergeant-at-Arms Accountable.

Despite the passage by the House Tuesday of the resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to "dock" the salaries of Representatives who are absent hereafter without leave, only 37 members voted of 435 responded to their names on the first roll call yesterday. On a roll call later in the day, 100 members answered "present." It takes 218 members to make a quorum.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House made the statement that the directions given him in the resolution passed Tuesday will be rigidly observed. Representative Underwood, Democratic leader, upon whose motion the "docking" resolution was passed, made a brief speech in which he declared that the Sergeant-at-Arms would be held strictly accountable on his bond for observance of the law requiring deductions from members' salaries for such time as they are absent without leave.

OSBORNE LEADS IN MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Aug. 26.—Returns early today showed that S. Osborne in the lead for the Republican nomination for governor.

Horses valued at \$1,000,000 die yearly in New York city.

CELEBRATIONS

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
"SOME SHOW" THIS WEEK

THE 3 KELIOS
Wonderful Acrobats

GEORGE LESLIE
The Blackface Jester

DREAM PIRATES
Nine Girls And "SAMMY"

ARTHUR GEARY
In Operative Selections

GRACE DEAN & CO.
In Comedy Sketch

THE SOLEMNIS
The Gypsy Musicians

"THE GIRL HE LEFT BEHIND"

AND THE "LATEST NEWS" IN PICTURES

COMPLETE NEW PROGRAM MONDAY, INCLUDING

6 BERLIN MADCAPS The Marvelous CREO

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SUNDAY CONCERTS

ENLARGED ORCHESTRA, SELECTED MUSIC

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COUNTRY STORE

Friday Night, 8 to 8:15

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CASINO

MONDAY, AUG. 31

Vaudeville Pictures

AND SOME

"Novelty" Every Night

MONDAY - - - - - Floral Souvenirs to the Ladies

TUESDAY - - - - - Country Store

WEDNESDAY - - - - - Surprise Party

THURSDAY - - - - - Country Store

FRIDAY - - - - - Amateur Night

SATURDAY - - - - - Country Store

SUNDAY CONCERTS

3 to 10:30

10c and 20c

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